

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.
\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
\$3 will pay for three copies one year.

* Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$3. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.

To Advertisers.
It will be of interest to our subscribers, advertisers and the public generally, to know that all advertisements for the Semi-Weekly, will appear at least once in the Weekly Sentinel. This gives them a larger circulation than can be obtained in any other paper in the State.

The Fifth District.
From all parts of this Congressional District we hear the most flattering accounts in favor of the Democratic nominee, Judge Wick. The Whig leaders here have been anxiously looking for and endeavoring to produce dissension among our party, but they find it a fruitless labor. Instead of any event of this kind, if we can judge from present appearances Judge Wick will not only receive the united Democratic support, but will also get the votes of many of the honest Whig rank and file. The latter see that President Polk is disposed to administer the duties devolving upon him so as to promote the true interests, prosperity and glory of the whole American people. This is all that the honest majority of even the Whig party desire; and they are not just now willing to make a factious opposition, merely to promote the ambitious schemes of heartless party managers. They are willing to give the President fair play and a fair trial; and this is the reason why Judge Wick will be elected, as he ought to be, by a large majority.

Ninth District.
Every thing looks well for the Democratic Candidate in the Ninth Congressional District. The people seem to have become heartily tired of Mr. Sample, and his unpatriotic course in the last Congress. They have no notion of sending him again, to represent Mexican or British policy, instead of their own. We published an extract of a letter last week, showing that the people of his district would not turn out to hear his speeches, and now we have the following, from the Tocsin, in favor of Cathart, his competitor:
"C. W. Cathart, our next Mr. C. is doing up the business for the campaign just about right. The field is ripe for the harvest, and Cathart is putting in for a tall crop. Our friends in Porter and Lake are in the very best spirits. At Deep River, there was a great turnout—over three hundred having been present to hear Mr. C. We can safely calculate, we think, on at least one hundred and fifty majority for the Democratic nominee.
The emigration vote in the two counties is large and, like a jug handle, all on one side. There are also frequent changes from whiggery to democracy as we are credibly informed.

Morgan County.
We learn that the Democrats of Morgan county have nominated A. M. DELAVAN, Esq., as the candidate to represent that county in the next Legislature. They should, and we believe they will, elect him.

Washington Union.
We would call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Washington Union, to be found in our columns. The paper ably sustains the reputation of its talented and veteran editor.

To Travelers.
We would call attention to the advertisement of J. & P. Voorhees & Co. We speak advisedly, when we say that no better terms or stages can be found on the roads. Their connections on the several routes are all regular and expeditious.

New Books.
Among the vast number of new enterprises springing up in this place at the present day, and that under a healthy state of things and a democratic administration, none appear to advance with more rapid strides than our book establishments. Another new one has been added to the list by Mr. TURNER, who has a very fine and selected variety of books, stationery, &c. Many of his books are seldom to be found in western bookstores; and we advise our friends to give him a call. He has also a fine assortment of Catholic books.

Good.
Hodgkins has opened an establishment on Meridian street, south, where may be found confectionery, fruits, &c., and soda water in its purity. We advise all who value health and comfort to try his soda and ginger syrup. It will relieve our friends, the doctors, from a vast amount of trouble, if drank in moderate quantities in place of ardent spirits. Try it. His ice creams are not slow.

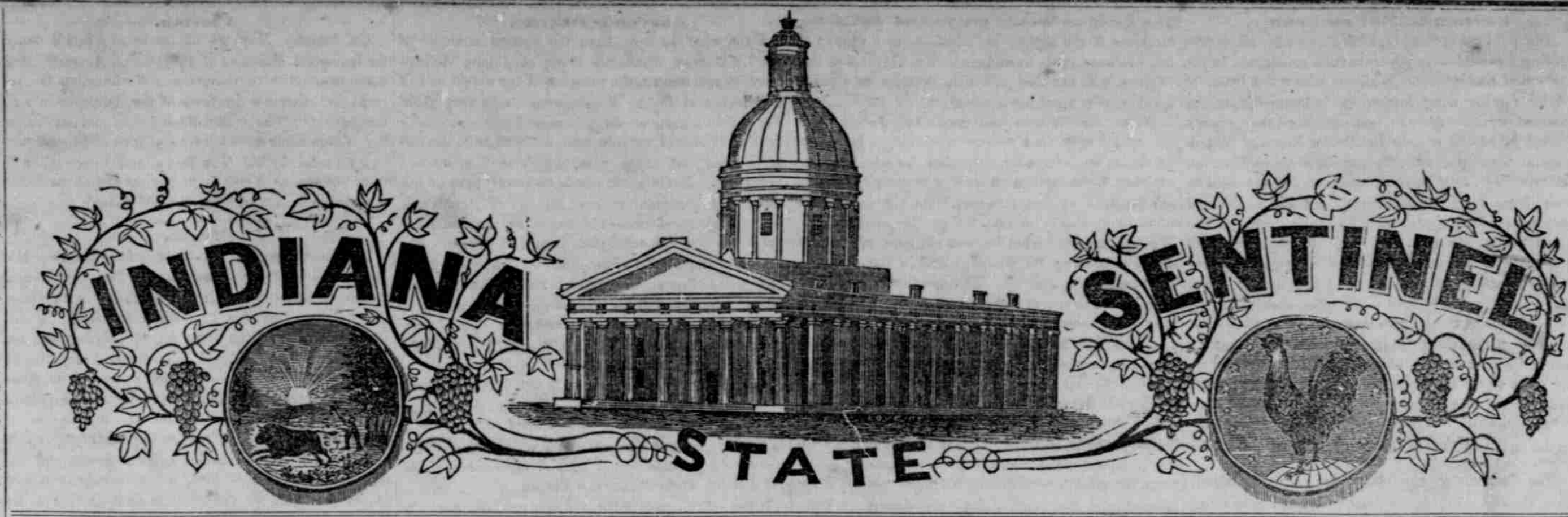
Hoosier and Gazette.
The Democratic Hoosier and Whig Gazette, published at Columbus, Ind., have doffed each their political character, and united under a neutral flag. The first number is a much better paper than either of the old ones; and we hope the proprietors will succeed.

A Young Lady Dealed with.
MARCUS L. DEAL, Esq., Editor of the Bloomington Post, (a better name than Western Post), has lately espoused Miss MAHALA MORRISON. We don't know that there was any shuffling in the affair; but if Marcus does not DEAL kindly with MAHALA, we advise her to cut him at once. Nuff said.

Bishop Onderdonk.—The New York True Sun says it is rumored that a meeting of the Puseyite Clergy in that city has been held, at which it was resolved to raise \$2500 per annum for the support of Dr. Onderdonk until the General Convention of the Episcopal church meets. A circular was also prepared to the rural clergy, requesting them to be non-committal on the subject of the Doctor's position for present. Wish we were a Bishop!

Santa Anna.—Advices from Mexico state that the friends of Santa Anna are rapidly extending their influence throughout the Republic, and his restoration to power is looked upon as highly probable, if not certain.

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Weekly—Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 12, 1845.

[Volume IV—Number 51.]

Broken Banks of Ohio.

The Ohio Statesman gives the following list of fraudulent Banks, which for several years relieved the people of the burden of keeping their specie, and finally broke. People should stick up the list over their fire-places, as a memento of the beauties of banking, and as a preventive against being swindled with the dead paper by petty rogues:
Bank of Exchange, Cincinnati;
Bank of Commerce, Cincinnati;
Bank of the United States, Branch, Cincinnati and White Water Canal Company, Cincinnati Banking and Loan Office, Consolidated Banking Company, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Miami Exporting Company, Ohio and Cincinnati Loan Office, Ottis Arnold & Co's checks, Pitt J. H. & Co's Bank, Bank of Circleville, (now) chartered in 1815, Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Bank of Gallipolis, Gallipolis, Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville, Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Bank of Sandusky Bay, Lower Sandusky, Western Banking Company, Bank of West Union, West Union, Canal Bank, Middletown, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland, Commercial Bank of Scioto, Portsmouth, Farmers' Bank of Canton, Canton, Farmers' Bank of New Salem, New Salem, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Chillicothe, Franklin Silk Company, German Bank of Wooster, Wooster, Grange Insurance Company, Plainville, Granville Alexandria Society, Granville, Gosden, Wilmington and Columbus Turnpike Company, Hamilton and Knoxville Manufacturing Company, Jefferson Bank, New Salem, Kirkland Safety Society Bank, Kirkland, Lebanon Miami Banking Company, Lebanon, Lancaster, Ohio Bank, Lancaster, Monroe Insurance Company, Manhattan Bank, Manhattan, Monroe Falls Manufacturing Company, Miami Exporting Company, Branch, Conneaut, Owl Creek Bank, Mt. Vernon, Phelps and Insley Bank, Fulton, Ohio Railroad Company, Richmond, Urbana Banking Co., Urbana, Washington Bank, Miamisburg, Western Reserve, Farmers' Banking Company, Brighton, Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, Zanesville.

British loss during the last War.

The following is the list of War and Merchant ships captured by the Americans in the short war of June, 1812, to the 8th of January, 1815. The names are omitted:
In all 56 vessels of war—886 guns.
Merchant ships, viz:
354 ships, mounting 800 guns
610 brigs,
529 schooners,
135 sloops,
730 various classes recaptured.

Rev. Robert Hall.

The following anecdotes are related of the late Rev. Robert Hall:
"He had one day attended a church, where a young minister preached on some public occasion. It so happened that the preacher met Mr. Hall afterwards, at dinner, at the house of a mutual friend. The young man was very anxious to hear Mr. Hall's opinion of his discourse, and very pertinaciously plied the great man with questions respecting it. Hall endured the annoyance for some time, with great patience. He did not wish to hurt the young man's feelings; but he could not, conscientiously, laud his sermon. At length, worried beyond endurance, he said—
"Well, sir, there was one fine passage—and I liked it much, sir—much."
"The young divine rubbed his hands, in high glee, and pressed Mr. Hall to name it.
"Why, sir," replied Hall, the passage I allude to was—your passage from the pulpit to the vestry."
A young lady sent her album to him, and he returned it with the following, written upon one of its leaves:
"It is my humble opinion that albums are very foolish things."
His marriage was a singular one. One day, whilst alighting at a friend's door, for the purpose of dining with him, he was joked on his bachelorhood. He said nothing; but whilst at table was observed to take particular notice of the servant girl who came in to replenish the fire. After dinner he went into the garden, sent for the young woman, and asked her to marry him. In her astonishment she ran away and said she believed Mr. Hall had gone mad again—he had been once deranged. Her master, like himself, was surprised; and on his speaking with Mr. Hall on the subject, the latter declared his intention of marrying the girl, who, he said, had taken his fancy by the manner in which she put the coals on. They were married and lived happily together. His widow survives him.

AN OLD-SCHOOL NEGRO.—The editor of the Barre Gazette, writing from Richmond, Virginia, says:
The U. S. Circuit Court is now in session here, held by Chief Justice Taney. I was present at the opening of the court on Monday and observed an aged negro dressed in a long black coat, small clothes and stockings, knee buckles and other characteristics of fashion 'sixty years ago.' As the Chief Justice entered the door, the old fellow rose and was greeted by the head of the judiciary with as much civility as if he had been the 'chief executive magistrate.' The Chief Justice and the District Judge shook him cordially by the hand and made inquiries for his health. On inquiry I found that he was the slave and favorite body servant of the late Chief Justice Marshall, whose memory the faithful negro cherishes in most affectionate remembrance. He is but a nominal slave, now, preferring like many others here not to be free. He dresses in precisely the same style of his distinguished owner, and insists on being at the door of the court room, as in days of yore, he takes the hat of the Chief Justice, fills his glass of water, and does several other offices as proudly as if he were the titled chamberlain of a king, and is treated with as much consideration by the very urban and popular jurist, as his old master could have done.

A PLEASANT MISTAKE.—The Boston Times says a young gentleman in the public streets of that city clasped a young lady round the waist, and uttering a cry of joy, printed several kisses upon her lips with the quickness of thought. On coming to an explanation, it was found that the young gentleman had mistaken the lady for her twin sister, whom he was courting. The Times thinks it dangerous to marry a lady who has a twin sister, as a man might be kissing somebody else's wife when he thought he had his own.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—From the Report of the Secretary of State, it appears that the whole number of convictions for criminal offences in Courts of Record, during the year 1844, was 1427—being of males 1361, and of females 66. In 1830, when the population was 1,915,608, there was a conviction of one for 1811 persons; in 1835, the population was 2,174,515, and a conviction of one for 2021 persons; in 1840, 2,428,921, and a conviction of one for 1808 persons; in 1844, estimating the population at 2,632,097, there was a conviction of one for 1895 persons. Besides the convictions in Courts of Record, there were returned as convicted by Special Sessions 3380, of which number 2,915 were males, and 465 were females. While the number of convictions was 3,380 the number of persons was but 1,972, the balance consisting of re-convictions of the same individuals.

STEAMERS NOW CARRY PASSENGERS FROM WHEELING TO LOUISVILLE AT FROM \$3 TO \$5, BOARD AND LODGING INCLUDED; FROM ST. LOUIS TO LOUISVILLE AT FROM \$10, BOARD AND LODGING INCLUDED. THE DISTANCE FROM LOUISVILLE TO NEW ORLEANS IS 500 MILES; FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS, 1200.

Reuben M. Whitney, Esq., who has held a conspicuous position in the political world, for many years, died in Washington, recently, in the 57th year of his age.

The Newfoundland Dog.

WORDS BY F. N. DAILY—MUSIC BY HENRY RUSSELL.
Life-saver! wave-stemmer! deep-diver! away!
Night's shadows are closing the portals of day!
On the breast of the billow we hear his low wail,
We have put up the rudder and fared on the gale.
No signal from heaven will show where he be;
And where'er he be driven we men cannot see.
Ho! Carlo! Newfoundland! go follow his cry,
As it goosingly answers the sea-monster's sigh!
The boat shall be lowered, the men shall be bled,
Life-saver! wave-stemmer! deep-diver away!
Away, fetch him out! fetch him up! seize him! oh!
Mount the wave, dog! he's down, down below!
Hark! hear a hand—bring a light—put a sound,
There's a moon—yes, the waves meaning o'er the drowned.
God's spirit preserve him, amen and again.
Hut! a light—and a motion—ho! Carlo again.
God good then—good God then,
Bears a hand there—pull tight—
A boat-hook—boat-hook—
Hick in and hick's right.
Come, Carlo—quick fellow,
Fine fellow—bad stifle,
Wave-stemmer! deep-diver!
We owe you a life.

Russell tells a rich story about this song, that may be new to some of our readers. It appears that the first time he "had the honor of singing it to the American people," was at Niblo's, in New York, soon after his return from Europe. He had announced that he would bring out some of his new pieces, and the houses were crowded from footlights to gallery with the fashionable of the city. The great favorite of the "Napoleon of song," was this Newfoundland Dog. He performed it in his best voice, and the audience were in raptures. But, to his no small confusion, as he was bowing himself off the stage, he heard a shrill sharp Yankee voice, directly opposite the stage, sing out,
"Master Russell."
Russell stopped, and the audience were hushed in a moment.
"Master Russell," says the Yankee, "how do due?"
"Very well," says Russell, scarcely knowing what he said.
"Mr. Russell," continues the Yankee, pointing to a raw-bone seven-footer, "this is my friend, John Phelps, from Connecticut—'praps you don't know John! hay!"
"Indeed, I do not, sir," says Russell.
"Wal, he's got the biggest kind o' relations. He wants me to ax you, Mr. Russell, whether that dog was a black 'un or a white 'un."

"Indeed, I cannot tell."
"You can't tell, I'm sorry. John says, if 'twas a black 'un, he wouldn't mind taking a pup or two." To any one who has listened to the touching pathos of the song, and can picture to himself the place and the audience—who remembers Russell's Frenchified manner, and knows the peculiar twang of a genuine Yankee's voice, the incident will be fully appreciated. The uproar that followed you should have seen Russell describe. As for himself, he says, he shot behind the curtain and was not able to sing for half an hour.

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Oregon Emigrants.

Major THOMAS M. ADAMS has been chosen Captain and Pilot of the Oregon emigrants assembled in the vicinity of Independence. Mr. A. is said to be every way competent to the important post which has been assigned him. The Emigrant says:
From present evidence, we suppose that not less than two to three thousand people are congregating at this point previous to their start upon the prairie, which will be on or about the 10th of May. This number going out this year greatly exceeds any previous year. Many are going out with their families, stock and slaves. A great many of the old farmers in the upper part of this State have sold off their farms, and have joined the emigrants. There is a decided improvement in the character of the emigrants this year. They are generally men of respectability and good standing in the communities in which they have heretofore lived, and they carry with them not only the necessities, but many of the luxuries of life. The Emigrant thus describes the style in which some of the emigrants are going out:
"On looking out at the passing train, we see among the foremost, a very comfortable covered wagon, one of the sheets is drawn aside, there is an extremely nice looking lady seated inside, very quietly sewing; the bottom of the wagon is carpeted; there are two or three chairs, and at one end there is a bureau, surmounted by a mirror; various articles of ornament and convenience hang around the sides of the perfect prairie bonnier. Blessed be woman! Shedding light and happiness wherever she goes; with her, the wild prairie will be a paradise!"
"That fine manly fellow riding along by the side of the wagon, and looking in so pleasantly, is doubtless the lady's husband; we almost envy him."
"But they're past, and now comes team after team, each drawn by six or eight stout oxen, and such drivers! positively stout! And! not one of them less than six feet two in his stockings. Whoa! ho! it goes! We're in a perfect Oregon fever!"
"Now comes on stock of every description: children, niggers, horses, mules, cows and oxen, and there seems to be no end to them."
A meeting of the emigrants was held at the Rock Spring, on the 28th of April at which resolutions for the government of the party were adopted.

We, the undersigned, forming, unitedly the "Oregon Emigrating party," individually bind and pledge ourselves faithfully and implicitly to obey and abide by the following rules and regulations:
1st. The officers controlling the company shall be as follows: there shall be chosen by a majority of the emigrating party one captain, one lieutenant, three judges, three inspectors, and one sergeant to each guard.
2d. The captain shall have absolute control over the discipline and police of the company; shall direct the movements of the company; shall regulate the distances to be traveled each day; shall decide the time and manner of forming the camp; and superintend and direct all other officers in the discharge of their duties.
3d. The lieutenant shall be under the orders of the captain, and shall take his place, when so ordered by him, during his absence.
4th. It shall be the duty of the judges to take cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors, and punish in accordance with their own judgment and discretion.
5th. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to take census; to examine the outfit and equipments of each emigrant, and report all such as are not fully provided for the expedition.
6th. No one shall be allowed to start with, remain in, or join the company, unless approved by the inspectors.
7th. It shall be the duty of the sergeants to each guard, to superintend the guard over which he is placed; to see that each member of his guard is at his particular post; to report to the captain any one who may be found asleep during their time of standing guard; and to wake up the next sergeant as soon as his own time of guard expires.
8th. Each individual shall share equally the guard duties. The captain and pilot "ex officio," being only exempt from standing guard duty.
9th. In addition to what are usually known as crimes and misdemeanors, we would respectfully suggest, that being found asleep on guard, be considered as an offence of deep magnitude, to be punished by the judges in such manner as they shall see fit to order.
10th. It shall be considered a misdemeanor to discharge a gun or pistol within 50 yards of camp except in case of attack or flight of enemy.
11th. We would suggest the propriety of the captain having discretionary power, at any time he may deem the exigencies of the case require, to draft a company of pioneers, who shall keep in advance of the camp—examine and select the trail—and make road. Said pioneers, when on duty, to be exempt from standing guard.
12th. At the time of reaching Buffalo range, hunters shall be selected for the purpose of killing Buffalo, until the camp is supplied with meat, then any one may hunt at his own discretion.
13th. In case of any crime or misdemeanor being committed, the offender shall be complained of to the captain, who shall send such offender under arrest, to be tried by the judges.
14th. All officers to hold their office for one month, unless re-elected.
15th. Loose stock driven in the rear of the wagons.
16th. We would esteem it as indispensably necessary that each and every person should be furnished with at least four good blankets, every male over 14 years old with a good gun, four pounds of powder, and eight pounds of lead.

T. M. ADAMS,
JAMES TAYLOR,
A. ADAMS,
Committee to draft laws.
The time of taking up the line of March for Oregon was fixed on the 5th of May.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.—We observe that John C. Rives, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Globe, has been recently elected President of the Democratic Association of Washington city. This energetic Central Association rendered very great service to the Democratic party during the late Presidential campaign, and we are pleased to see that they are determined to keep up their organization, and be ready to fight the next political battle with the same ability, talent and patriotism that they exhibited in the campaign of 1844. This association, during the late contest, was made up entirely of mechanics and working men, wholly unconnected with the Government, and such was their energy and perseverance, that they opened a correspondence with the leading Democrats in every Congressional District in the United States, and prepared, printed and distributed three millions and a half of political tracts and pamphlets. We learn that the proprietors of the Globe intend presenting the Association with funds sufficient to erect a Hall, where a Democratic Reading Room will be established, and where political information on all the great subjects which agitate the country can be obtained. An association of this kind, permanently established and acting in concert with similar associations in the various States, will add greatly to the success of the Democratic party in its future struggles with Federalism.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL.—A writer in a Southern paper, thus describes the Free Schools of New England:
"The poorest boy in the free schools feels as high and as proud as the son of the rich. 'You do not mean,' said Governor Barbour of Virginia, after visiting the superb free school at Boston, which he admired very much, 'that these schools are free? 'Indeed I do,' said the committee man. 'You remember the boy that got the medal in the class we have just examined, and the boy that lost it? The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street, and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States.' The Virginian started in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

BRITISH CORN LAWS.

No intelligent man can read the history of the British Corn Laws, through all their changes, during many centuries, without forming the conclusion that the indirect system of taxation for the support of government, or for the purposes of what is called protection to a nation's industry, is one of the greatest curses that ever retarded a nation's prosperity. To tax the necessities of life to protect the labor that produces those necessities, is so contrary to every rule of common sense, so gross, and at the same time so strange a fallacy, that a nation that adopts such a system, if it really supposes that labor will be benefited, cannot, with propriety, claim to possess any correct notions of the laws that operate in rendering labor productive, or the least knowledge of the principles of the noble science of Political Economy. Yet, though the system be the extreme of absurdity, the advantages and benefits it confers upon the few non-producers of wealth, has caused its adoption to a greater or less extent in the principal commercial countries of the world. That enlightened and free America should ever have adopted this system of taxation, and assigned as a reason for its adoption, that it renders labor more productive, that though our form of government is Republican, yet, that some of the follies, absurdities, and errors of the various monarchies of the old world have been transplanted in the new. There was a time when England taxed her people to pay a bounty to the exporter of bread stuffs to some foreign country. They had too much corn, so they raised a tax from the labor of the country to enable them to pay a bounty to the land-holder, if he would take his corn out of the country and sell it. Then the very opposite policy prevailed—they taxed the labor of the country to pay a bounty to those who would import corn from abroad into England. First, they had too much corn, so they paid the owner to send it abroad; then they had too little, and they paid a bounty to those who had more to send abroad and bring corn into the country. Then both of these systems were abandoned, and a duty imposed upon foreign corn when imported into England. This last absurdity still exists; and the English operatives and laborers are by it annually plundered of millions of their hard earnings, to support the government and to swell the incomes of the landed aristocracy of that country.

PHARISEISM.—A writer in the Knickerbocker has some well-timed remarks on the Phariseism of the age. This is a subject which most publications, and most writers, out of a pusillanimous fear of reigning interests, are afraid to handle, but it nevertheless is one for men to think and to speak of. "This Pharisaical heresy, this divorce of religion and morals," is much to be deplored in its effects on the morals and manners of the people who are under its influence. Pride, hardness of character, sourness of disposition, monkism out of doors, if we may so call it, are its effects. On this subject we have already observed an excellent article in the same magazine, entitled, "A few candid observations." Our liberal literary men would do well to dilate upon it. We need now the just men of cheerful, human-religious feeling; a broad Catholic sentiment, connected with joy, gaiety, hilarity, and an appreciation of the beauties of nature, and, particularly of art, as exhibited in all its resources and developments.
The following passages from the Knickerbocker are significant:
"The Christian Religion is a great moral creed. The second of those two great commands in which the Saviour of mankind condensed all the law and the prophets, is, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; meaning, without doubt, that we should accord to all those with whom we sustain any social relations whatsoever, all those acts of justice, or of kindness and courtesy, we would in like circumstances wish them to accord to us. Now what is this but an injunction to the practice of good works? What boots it to love our neighbor unless we demonstrate it by deeds whenever occasion requires? What sort of reformers then are those who denounce all acts of justice, kindness, forgiveness, and charity as 'filthy rags?' Nay, I have on more than one occasion heard these preachers of practical religion solemnly assure their hearers that the virtues and good deeds of an unregenerate man are an insult to his Maker. Thus we are likely to have a religion consisting entirely of abstract principles of faith, and divested of all its rich regalia of Christian virtues; all its morality. These are set adrift, denounced, proscribed, to give place to piety without substance, and bigotry without religion.
Religion is but another name for love. It is neither compounded fear, hatred, pride, presumption or persecution. It is all love. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart; and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.' There is nothing but love; nothing of sectarianism; nothing of bishops or presbyters; nothing of the real presence, or any of those outward forms and ceremonies, those metaphysical subtleties, which have no more to do with the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, than the color of a man's coat has with his opinions. All these are omitted by the Author of Christianity when condensing in two great comprehensive precepts the whole duty of man to God and his fellow-creatures; the entire sum and substance of that sublime system of morals which it was one great object of his divine mission to propound and to inculcate."

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The following are very good receipts for lemonade and ginger beer powders; and to persons who abstain from the ordinary fermented and alcoholic beverages, will be found very convenient and acceptable, particularly during the ensuing season:
"Lemonade Powders.—Pound and mix together half a pound of loaf sugar, one ounce of carbonate of soda, and three or four drops of the oil of lemon, divide the mixture into sixteen portions, and dissolve one in a glass of water."
"Ginger Beer Powders.—Take away the oil of lemon from the former receipt, and substitute a few grains of finely powdered ginger, or a few st. of the essence of ginger."
THE WAY TO PLANT PEARS.—A correspondent of the Springfield Republican recommends, as the best way to plant pears, to put six in each hill of potatoes. In this way, he says, one saves bushing, and gets two crops from the same ground.
The following is a new method of grafting grapes. Take short pieces of wild or other vines, and insert grape cuttings into them, and bury them in the ground. The vine will grow better and faster than in any other way.

AMUSING EVENTS ABROAD.

Under this head, the Boston Post, has a selection of amusing foreign items, from which we select the following:
BRACEBURY OR PROMISE.—The people of Tavistock have been ordered with the enforcing of a breach of promise case. The father of the lady, a girl of seventeen, was the cashier of the Tavistock bank; the father of the gentleman, a lieutenant of twenty-one, was the lawyer of the place. The young couple met and loved; their parents met and treated the matter as a matrimonial one, and should be indicted. This decision was communicated to the parties, and the result was stolen interviews. After a time there was a lovers' quarrel and a separation. The father sent the girl, pining under her disappointment, to London, where she was a poor boarder for nearly a year. Meantime the defendant, who had joined his regiment, had inherited from the death of his father £5000, and soon after returned to Tavistock. Hither, also, the lady had come. They met and renewed their vows. This time, with the consent of the surviving parents, the coming went on regularly. But the gallant lieutenant left Tavistock to join his regiment. He stopped at Exeter to write to his affianced bride. The letter was filled with love and "sighs," and "dear" and "darlings." He wrote another hitch on his journey and got to Bristol. Here he sent another letter, commencing "My dearest dear, dear, dearest dear." It described his anguish so great at parting with his lady, "he had hardly been on his knees for an hour of prayer, even the judge joining, followed the reading day fixed, which was done. All things were prepared, even to the wedding invitations. Then this loving son of Mars sought an interview with his plaintiff's father, and told him that he had come to the conclusion that "it was no use to marry his daughter," as "his means would not be so good as he expected." The jury awarded damages £700.

LADY THIEVES.—The police reports of London have frequent mention of lady thieves. They are described on a small scale, and in a polite way. A fashionable lady of rank and beauty, says a bit-bit at a provision store, or a ribbon at a milliner's, and she does it without thinking to hand over the change or apply for "trick." The professional, having too frequent experience of these fashionable gills to relish them, and too little respect for fashion to suffer them, have recently resolved to prosecute "lady thieves," just the same as though they were common rogues. We are warranted in saying, that a portion of the press with "another lady thief." This seems to have annoyed the London Herald. It is out dated against this mode of treating these gentry. "The rank," says this journal, "of the accused in these cases is so exalted as to suggest a feeling of respect, and as such publications as pander to depraved taste for the purpose of creating a savage feeling, totally at variance with a desire for mere justice." It goes for a different mode of dealing with these "lady thieves." Such publications expose doing good when its subject is of the lowest orders! Oh dear!

WE have been looking for a contradiction, from some authentic quarter, of a story which we knew had been got up for effect—
An indelicate and absurd story, under the head of "A wife worth having," is going the rounds of the papers, and was taken from the S. C. Temperance Advocate. It pretends to relate certain incidents in the life of the late lamented Wm. Wirt, and is, in every particular, a tissue of falsehoods, except that Mr. Wirt was married twice, and was at one time intemperate.—Richmond Compiler.

A LOVE STORY.—In the North Adams Transcript a story is related of a fair damsel in that town, who found it somewhat difficult to decide between rival suitors for her hand, and made them both agree to accompany her to the office of the "Squire," where she promised to make her selection, on condition that the rejected suitor should pay the marriage fee, present her with five dollars, and then depart the town for the space of one year. The Transcript says that this bit of a drama was actually performed, and the desolate one left town per agreement.

OUTRAGE AT NAUVOO.—The Warsaw Signal has late accounts from Nauvoo. A Mr. Hyde who visited the city on business having given office to the saints, had been grossly abused and besmeared with filth. The same paper states that a Mormon Elder, named McBride, residing in Camp Creek neighborhood, had seduced his two daughters, one of whom had left him; that some of the neighbors collected and gave him thirty-nine lashes and ordered him to leave the country. The story is a hard one to believe.

COMMISSIONERS FOR MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.—The Governors of Michigan, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, have appointed John H. Frick, Esq., of Philadelphia, Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, to take Depositions, and the Acknowledgment of Deeds or any other writings to be used or recorded in said States, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations.

SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Hector Perkins, of Baltimore, who was wounded in the Battle of Chippewa, thirty years ago, had to have his leg amputated on Friday last. For nearly thirty years he had suffered occasional pain, but for several months past he has suffered most intensely, until, at last, he consented to lose his leg. He has been doing well since the amputation.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—In the court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia, on Saturday, John Allen, son of the late Richard Allen, Bishop of the Colored Methodist Church, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, for crushing the skull of a negro man named Haines, with a hatchet.